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The 1990 Smith
River public use
survey

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1990 SMITH RIVER PUBLIC USE SURVEY An Analysis of Results



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THE 1990 SMITH RIVER
PUBLIC USE SURVEY
An Analysis of Results

Submitted to:

Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks

Great Falls, Montana

Prepared by

Stephen F. McCool

Missoula, MT

February, 1990

1990 Smith River Public Use Survey
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- The purpose of this project was to identify public sentiment about the issues of registration of floaters, fees for floating, craft identification, and intermediate access along the Smith River in central Montana.

- Questionnaires were sent to Private Floaters, Guides, some Clients of Guides, Major Land Owners, and Lot Owners in subdivisions along the river.

- Over 80% of the questionnaires mailed out were returned, suggesting a high level of interest in the future of the river.

- Most respondents were willing to accept the idea of registration of floaters, probably because of a feeling that too many people currently float the river.

- While Private Floaters and Land Owners disagreed about the frequency of littering, vandalism and trespass, they did generally agree that craft identification in the future would help reduce these types of problems.

- Most respondents were willing to accept a modest fee--in the five to seven dollar per person range--but only if the fee revenues went to pay for essential management activities. There appears to be only modest support for additional services, such as drinking water and firewood at campsites.

- Most respondents were deeply concerned about the effects of an intermediate access on the opportunity to experience solitude while floating the river. Only 20% of the 462 respondents answering the survey felt that such an access would greatly benefit floaters.

- Many Private Floaters submitted written comments on the questionnaire. While most concerned the issue of additional services, many floaters also expressed concerns dealing with outfitter management, fees and registration, and access.

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Introduction

Despite its remote location, lengthy car shuttle and relatively long distance along the river, the Smith River remains one of the most popular floating and recreational rivers for Montanans (Frost and McCool 1986). While use levels on the river have grown over the decade of the 80s, its water has remained pristine, the high quality of its fisheries persist, and its undeveloped landscape continues to provide visitors with one of the most distinctive and pleasant river recreation opportunities in the state. Both riverside development and recreational use potentially jeopardize these otherwise important and enduring qualities.

The Smith River
Recreation Management Plan
(Department of Fish, Wildlife
and Parks 1988) was designed
to address the issues of

Opportunity for solitude is an important reason for floating the Smith River; a previous survey has shown that many people already feel use should be limited.

development and recreational use in order to protect the qualities that make the river important to Montanans. The plan calls for intensified management of recreational floating once full time monitoring of use levels of the river cannot be maintained. Current recreational use levels and resulting social impacts have reached the point where an examination of potential management actions needs to be made. For example, data from an

unpublished survey¹ indicate that getting away from people and achieving solitude were "very important" or "extremely important" to 39% of the floaters responding to the survey. Yet, about 25% of the respondents indicated that they saw "too many" or "way too many" people during their trip, contrasted to 1% who indicated they saw too few. These respondents recognized the need for more intensive management action when 67% indicated that "limiting the number of floaters" was a desirable management action.

The Smith River is currently managed under Stage One of the management plan, which authorizes routine patrols, but uses only information to disperse visitors geographically and temporally in order to provide opportunities for solitude while floating and at campgrounds. Stage Two of the management plan requires implementation of mandatory registration and, potentially, a system of craft identification. Stage Two is a prelude to Stage Three, where, if necessary, the numbers floating the river can be limited during part of the floating season. In order to provide the Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks (DFWP) with the legal authority to so manage recreational use, the 1989 Legislature passed bill House Bill 655.

Stage Two of the Management Plan calls for mandatory registration and the possibility of craft identification.

¹Woody Baxter, personal communication, February 12, 1990. This is data based on a study of Smith River floaters conducted during 1988.

As a result of the increasing concern about use levels and resulting social conditions and adjacent landowner concerns, the Department instituted the 1990 Smith River Public Use Survey. Results from this survey can be used by the Department and Fish and Game Commission in implementing appropriate management actions. The objective of the survey is to systematically identify public sentiment about four issues:

1. Registration. The management plan calls for mandatory registration of float users during Stage Two. Mandatory Registration means that each user must receive written authorization to float the river prior to launching. Registration does not necessarily imply limiting recreational use.
2. Craft Identification. Another element of Stage Two is the option of craft identification. Craft identification is viewed as a way of improving accountability of floaters for various acts of inappropriate behavior. The craft identification issue consists not only of whether it is necessary, but also the means to identify individual craft.
3. Floater Fees. The increased costs of registration and craft identification potentially occurring should Stage Two be implemented are proposed to be offset by a fee on floaters. A primary concern is the maximum level at which floaters would find a fee acceptable. Should the fee implemented be sufficient to cover these costs and

provide revenue, the issue also includes what management services could be offered.

4. Intermediate Access. Nearly 40% of the Smith River floaters report that solitude is a "very" or "extremely important" reason for floating the river. Currently, there is only one major access to the river, which results in an extended river trip. Recently, another access has been used by some floaters which results in a shorter and sometimes more convenient trip. Increased use at this access point could result in a loss of solitude for other floaters for whom getting away is an important motivation.

Methodology

In order to systematically assess public sentiment about the above issues, various users and adjacent landowners were contacted during January 1990 and asked to complete a mail return questionnaire (Appendix A).

Population

The study included several populations. The largest population consists of all individuals aged 18 years and older floating the river in non-outfitted trips and registering at the Camp Baker access point during the 1989 floating season. This group is shown as "Private Floaters" in the tables. The second population consists of primarily land based and nonfloating

clients of one outfitter--Anderson. This group is shown as "Guided Clients" in the tables. Note that not all of this group floated the river; several were bank anglers. The third population consists of commercial floating guides on the Smith River. This group is shown as "Guides" in the tables. The fourth population includes all individuals owning land immediately adjacent to the Smith River. This population includes large landowners along the river--with the exception of federal and state agencies--and owners of lots in the Two Creek and Castle Bar subdivisions adjacent to the river. Larger landowners are designated as "Land Owners" in the tables while those owning land in the subdivisions are shown as "Lot Owners".

Sample

Because of the relatively small size of the populations of concern, a 100% sample was made of each population. The name and address of each member of the four populations was determined and placed into a database. The database was then used to generate address labels. Each member of the population was sent the mail-return questionnaire.

Questionnaire

The questionnaire used in the study was developed jointly between the DFWP and the author of this report. The questionnaire was designed to tap various dimensions of public attitudes about each of the four major issues. In this design,

respondents are asked to indicate the extent of their agreement or disagreement with items developed to tap the strength of attitudes on the issues. Several items are used for each issue to increase the reliability of the questionnaire, and so that the conclusions would not rely on responses to any single question. The questions were written in a statement format.

The questionnaire also contained several items about previous use of the Smith River. The questionnaire was designed to be consistent with the recommendations of Dillman (1978) in terms of the overall appearance, size, and order of questions.

The questionnaire was mailed to the populations of interest on January 15, 1990. Included with the questionnaire was a cover letter explaining the purpose of the survey and a postage paid return envelope. The cover letter indicated that responses should be submitted by February 2, 1990. Two reminder postcards were sent out to nonrespondents on January 22 and January 29, 1990.

Results

Table 1 depicts the individual return statistics for the four populations of interest.² A total of 571 questionnaires were mailed to

The high return rate indicates the amount of interest various groups have in the future of the Smith River.

²Tables depicting study results are shown in Appendix C in consecutive order for ease of reading.

the populations of interest and 462 were returned. The overall response to was an 80% return rate, an excellent one for the methodology being used.³ This relatively high return rate reflects not only the design and administration of the questionnaire, but also the high level of interest people maintain in the management of the river.

Figure 1 displays one of the data analysis tables produced by the computerized statistical analysis package used in summarizing responses from the questionnaire. The figure shows how to read the various information contained in the data analysis tables referred to in the following discussion. The tables begin on page 29.

Background Information

Tables 2 and 3 show the previous floating experience for each of the four groups studied. Experience is an important variable because it indicates in a broad sense the level of familiarity the various groups have with the river, its environment and management issues. Generally speaking Guides report the greatest amount of previous experience floating the

³Because not all those sent a questionnaire did not return it, the results depict a sample of each population and not a census. Thus, statistical analysis (specifically chi-square) was conducted to determine if the displayed distributions were significantly different from one another. Each table shows the calculated chi-square statistic and a probability level. The probability level shows the probability that the differences among the four groups are due to chance. Figure 1 gives more information about how to read the tables.

river with Guided Clients showing significantly less experience.

Registration of Floaters

Five items measured sample attitudes toward registration of floaters. The questionnaire included a brief description of the requirement under Stage Two of the Management Plan for registration, and then asked respondents to indicate the extent of their agreement or disagreement with the statement. Results are shown in Tables 5-9.

Table 5 suggests that there is considerable agreement that current use levels are high enough to justify registration of all floaters. Most respondents feel that the current system of voluntary registration is not adequate to control problems along the river (Table 6). And, there is

Respondents generally agree that registration is now mandatory, and will help reduce some of the problems on the river.

considerable agreement that a mandatory registration system would decrease these problems (Table 7). Table 9 shows that nearly all respondents are in favor of a mandatory registration system.

The results in Table 8 are somewhat difficult to interpret. Between 34% and 100% of those sampled believe that it is preferable to limit use than to rely solely on a mandatory registration system. One way to interpret this question is that those agreeing to this statement favor use limits in addition to mandatory registration.

Table 2. Previous experience on the Smith River, by sample, 1990 Smith River Public Use Survey.

SAMPLE->	Count Col Pct	Private Floater 1	Guided Client 2	Guide 3	Land Owner 4	Lot Owner 5	Row Total
FIRSTFLT							
Yes	1	125 34.5	2 11.8	1 5.0	1 11.1	1 2.7	130 29.2
No	2	228 63.0	8 47.1	18 90.0	5 55.6	28 75.7	287 64.5
Not a Floater	3	9 2.5	7 41.2	1 5.0	3 33.3	8 21.6	28 6.3
Column Total		362 81.3	17 3.8	20 4.5	9 2.0	37 8.3	445 100.0
Chi-Square	D.F.	Significance	Min E.F.	Cells with E.F. < 5			
88.51799	8	.0000	.566	6 OF 15 (40.0%)			
Number of Missing Observations = 17							

Figure 1. How to read data analysis tables. Percentages in cells permit comparison of one sample with another.

Column total percentages show what proportion of the total responding to the question were from each sampled group. Row total percentages show for the respondents as a whole, how they answered the question. Number of missing observations indicates how many of the respondents did not answer the specific question. The line beginning with "Chi-Square" shows certain statistical information of interest to those wanting to know about statistical significance.

The statistical tests show that there are significant differences among the samples in their attitudes for each of the items included about registration. Generally, the Private Floaters appear to have greater level of reservation about mandatory registration and its ability to control management problems than the other groups, although many are willing to accept it as a necessity. One floater noted: "To preserve quality, it does appear that reservations will be necessary". Another floater, expressing concern about the level of use, stated "I realize a permit system . . . will curtail my access to the Smith, too. Once on the river, however, I feel the 'wilderness experience' should be as free from regimentation as possible . . ." Lot Owners--those with small parcels--appear to be more sensitive to river management issues and are most supportive of registration. However, differences among the groups is primarily a matter of degree rather than a major difference in attitude.

Craft Identification

Stage Two of the Management Plan indicates that some type of craft identification system may be used. The implicit rationale for craft identification is to allow landowners the opportunity to identify and report recreationists engaging in inappropriate behavior--littering, vandalism and trespass--on their property.

Respondents to the survey varied in their perceptions of inappropriate behavior as a problem on the river (Table 10).

Private floaters and Guides felt that littering, vandalism and trespass are not frequent problems while Guided Clients, Land Owners and Lot Owners

There is little agreement among the groups sampled that littering, vandalism and trespass are frequent problems.

felt that these are problems. Most Guided Clients, Land Owners and Lot Owners felt that inappropriate behavior was due to the current lack of a craft identification system (Table 11). Guides and Private Floaters tended to disagree.

However, there tended to be more agreement among the different groups that a craft identification system would reduce inappropriate behavior. There was significant agreement about the necessity of craft identification (Table 12) and the likelihood that a craft identification system would reduce problems (Table 13). However, there was significant disagreement with the idea that the only way to hold floaters accountable for inappropriate behavior is with a craft identification system (Table 14). Only about one-quarter of the Private Floaters agreed with this statement compared with the majority of the Land Owners and Lot Owners.

The data suggests that there is a profound disagreement that littering, vandalism and trespass by floaters are significant problems and that these problems are due to the lack of a craft identification system. Further, floaters and property owners disagree that such a system is the only way to hold floaters accountable for inappropriate behavior. On the other hand, there

tends to be more agreement about implementing a craft identification system, although several felt that craft identification is contrary to the idea of escaping "just this sort of regimentation" as a major reason for floating the river.

If such a system were implemented, what are the preferences for the type of craft identification? Respondents were given four alternative means of craft identification and asked to indicate their preference by ranking the three most preferred methods. Results are shown in Table 15. Private Floater and Guides preferred a tag attached to the craft while property owners preferred a boat decal or boat identification similar to what is used on motorcraft. This difference demonstrates the different interests the samples have in management of recreational use of the river. Property owners apparently desire an easy and visible means of craft identification while Private Floaters prefer a less visible identification method.

Additional respondent feelings about craft identification are shown in Table 16, which summarizes written comments about this issue. Most comments were written by Private Floaters, and most of those were opposed to a craft identification system. Several commentators suggested ways of implementing a craft identification system.

Floater Fees

Respondents were asked to evaluate the need for fees to float the river. Respondents were informed that the increased

costs of river management under Stage Two would be covered through the use of a fee to float the river, but if the fees produced enough revenue, additional services could be provided.

Table 17 shows considerable disagreement for the need for additional services. The Private Floaters are not strongly supportive of this idea in distinct contrast to others sampled. Indeed, many of the comments written on the returned questionnaires cautioned against too much development and management. However, most respondents agreed that employing two river rangers would help reduce inappropriate behavior along the river (Table 18). This is supported in Table 24, where additional river rangers are the most preferred use of revenues from a \$10 fee.

Tables 19 and 20 show that respondents are willing to pay a fee, as long as it is dedicated to the costs of managing the river. This is

While most respondents admit a willingness to pay a fee to float the river, they prefer to pay for only services that will protect the river environment.

consistent with research and experience in other recreational settings. Recreationists will generally accept a reasonable fee if the revenues from the fee are dedicated to the management of the specific area. Table 21, however, indicates that among the Private Floaters (who would probably be hardest hit by a fee) some disagreement to support additional services with a fee. Table 24 supports this conclusion somewhat in that what Private Floater preferences for additional services are oriented to what

is needed to implement the actions called for in the management plan. Table 22 shows that imposition of a user fee (in the five to ten dollar range) would not displace many floaters from the river.

Respondents' preferences for the maximum fee they are willing to pay are shown in Table 23. Private Floaters would be the hardest hit by such a fee, and thus they are reluctant to pay more than five dollars. Several Private Floaters indicated that five dollars per group was acceptable but that five dollars per person was simply too much. Other groups find a ten dollar fee more acceptable, but with the exception of Guided Clients, ten dollars appears to be the maximum most are willing to pay.

Most written comments on the issue of fees were opposed to them (Table 32), although many floaters indicated that there should be a limit on the number of people floating the river (Table 31). Many Private Floaters, when commenting on fees, felt that the fees or higher fees should be paid by outfitters because they were gaining a monetary outcome from the river. One floater wrote "I also feel a higher use fee for any commercial use is a must."

Respondents were asked to indicate what services should be provided if a ten dollar fee was charged. Results are shown in Table 24. Most feel that the revenue should support two rangers and a garbage dumpster at Eden Bridge, with some support for drinking water at Camp Baker. Table 35-37 summarize the written comments respondents submitted that dealt with the services

issue. The written comments indicate that most support was directed toward financing a second river ranger and developing more campsites.

However, many floaters wrote that they were opposed to additional services. For example, one wrote "Leave it alone now. No more 'improvements'. Another argued, "The river has enough services already, more would take away from the nature experience that it is".

Intermediate Access

As noted in the Introduction, a significant proportion of individuals floating the Smith River do so for the opportunity to achieve solitude. However, many (25%) feel they already see "Too Many" others during their float trip. Thus, actions by the DFWP or others that significantly increase use levels could further floater concerns about loss of solitude and result in significant conflict among users.

Provision of intermediate access, which would shorten the float trip considerably, could result in significant increases in use levels, and potentially cause major decreases in solitude. Respondents were asked a series of questions about the effects of intermediate access. With the exception of Land Owners, most respondents felt that they would not like to float the river in a shorter period of time (Table 25). Indeed, one of the principal values of the Smith River is the opportunity to take an extended float trip in Montana. Few respondents felt there would be any

benefit to floaters from an intermediate access (Table 26).

Written comments by some respondents indicated that intermediate access should be provided only for emergency purposes.

Most respondents (with the exception of Land Owners) felt that provision of an intermediate access point would result in a loss of solitude (Table 27). Most written comments on this issue opposed intermediate access, although a few suggested an access about 5-6 miles upstream from Eden Bridge. This result is reinforced by results shown in Table 28: most feel that too many people float the river now--data which is supported by the unpublished results of the 1988 survey and by the numerous written comments tabulated in Table 31. Only Land Owners tended to feel differently about this issue.

Should the DFWP allow access across its property for intermediate access? The data in Table 29 that only about 11% of the respondents in this

Most respondents feel that too many people currently float the river and that an intermediate access will contribute to a decline in solitude.

study agreed that it should. Respondents were split, however on the question of whether the DFWP should contact land owners and ask them to voluntarily limit floater access (Table 30). The written comments contain several statements that landowners be allowed to access the river from their own property (Table 34), but still, most commentators were opposed to additional intermediate access.

The results from this section of the questionnaire indicate that respondents feel that solitude is an important reason for floating the river and that there are too many people floating the river now. Most respondents feel that intermediate access would significantly and negatively impact the opportunity for solitude (although it would provide access for emergency purposes), and that the DFWP should not permit access across its lands for floating purposes. Several property owners felt that those with land adjacent to the river should be allowed to launch from their own property.

Written Comments

Respondents submitted numerous written comments about the issues of concern, and wrote comments about other issues. By far, Private Floaters submitted the majority of comments; Guided Clients and Land Owners submitted only a few. These comments are summarized in Tables 31-39. General comments about the respondents' trips on the river were not tabulated; only specific issue oriented comments are included in these tables.

While the most numerous comments written concerned provision of additional management services, the most intense comments concerned outfitter operations on the river, and were submitted primarily by Private Floaters (Table 33). Most of these comments were directed at the number of outfitters, with respondents expressing concern that there were too many outfitter operating now. Other comments expressed concerns about size of outfitter

groups, and a tendency of some outfitters to "hog" campsites. One respondent noted "I feel outfitters and their group size causes more problems than anything. They take all the choice spots because . . . they send boats ahead to secure spots." The comments concerning outfitter operations are particularly significant because this issue was not included in the questionnaire. The tendency to express feelings about issues not addressed in the questionnaire is indicative of a potentially explosive situation.

Scattered throughout many categories of comments were concerns about providing too much development or unacceptably modifying the recreational setting. This type of comment reflects satisfaction with the current level of development and management and concern that changes, in particular increased management, may result in a loss of the recreation opportunity the floater is seeking. For example, relatively few respondents supported additional services, such as firewood and drinking water along the river. When respondents supported additional services or regulations, this support was directed primarily at protecting the biophysical qualities that make the Smith River attractive or at reducing inappropriate behavior by some user groups.

A number of respondents suggested more restrictions on fishing, even though this topic was not an issue being investigated here (Table 38). And, many suggested that revenues from fees be used to purchase fee title or easements along the

river in order to protect the riparian environment from development (Table 39). Table 39 also shows that many respondents felt that the current river ranger was doing a "good job."

Conclusions

The data suggest that respondents are willing to accept registration of floaters. In particular, the small lot owners are heavily in favor of registration because they feel it will help reduce problems of littering, vandalism and trespass that they perceive occurring all too frequently. Private floaters are willing to accept registration because they perceive it as a way of providing opportunities for solitude rather than as an effective method of reducing inappropriate behavior. There is significant disagreement between floaters and property owners as to the frequency with which inappropriate behavior occurs. Written comments, however, by the private floaters identified a type of inappropriate behavior not mentioned in the questionnaire. A number of floaters mentioned competition for campsites with outfitters, and a tendency of guides to occupy favorite sites early in the day to "save" them for their clients. Registration is unlikely to deal with this issue, which needs further exploration and discussion.

On the issue of craft identification, a plurality of most groups agreed that craft identification would minimize inappropriate behavior, although there were significant

differences in opinion that because of the current lack of identification, littering, trespass and vandalism were frequent problems. Property owners put greater faith in the efficacy of craft identification than floaters. The data showed a definite split in preferences for the method of craft identification, with the property owners preferring more visible boat decals and the like and private floaters preferring tags placed on the boat or equipment.

The data also showed that most respondents are willing to accept a fee to pay the cost of implementing Stage Two of the Management Plan. Private floaters tended to disagree with property owners that there is a need for services beyond the needs in Stage Two. Most respondents are willing to accept a fee to pay for two river rangers and a garbage dumpster at Eden Bridge, but other services may be viewed as unnecessary to protection of the river, particularly by private floaters. Imposition of a modest fee would have had little impact on those responding to the survey in terms of forcing them to float another river. Private floaters seemed to be most sensitive to the amount of the fee, with nearly half willing to accept only a five dollar per person charge.

The issue of intermediate access is a potentially explosive one. The respondents in this study saw little need for such access,

Study participants, regardless of their affiliation, are clearly worried about the future of the Smith River.

as most indicated they would not want to float the river in a shorter time. Only 20% of the respondents felt that an intermediate access would greatly benefit floaters, although a higher proportion of property owners felt that way. Many study participants felt that too many people float the river now and that intermediate access would only help to further the loss of solitude with which they are concerned. Over three-quarters of the study participants felt that DFWP should not allow access across its property; only 11% favored such access.

In summary, the data clearly show that study participants are worried about the future of the Smith River. Perhaps all would agree that this is an outstanding resource needing protection. While there are significant differences in viewpoints, most are willing to accept registration, some form of craft identification and a modest floater fee, if the revenues go to finance necessary management costs. Most oppose the idea of the DFWP allowing intermediate access.

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Appendix A

Questionnaire

1990 SMITH RIVER PUBLIC USE SURVEY



*Montana Department of
Fish, Wildlife & Parks*

1990 SMITH RIVER PUBLIC USE SURVEY

BACKGROUND

From 1984-1988, with the help of an Ad-Hoc advisory group and several public meetings, the Department drafted a Smith River Management Plan. The 1989 Legislature since has passed the "Smith River Management Act" (HB 655) which enables the Fish and Game Commission to adopt rules regulating use.

The Public Use Management section of the Smith River Management Plan proposes stages in public use regulations. For the past three years we have been operating in Stage One. This stage includes: 1) voluntary reservation system; 2) seasonal river ranger; 3) floater survey and information; 4) boat camp declaration at Camp Baker; 5) sign program; 6) river guide/map; 7) creel survey; 8) low water advisory; 9) ad hoc advisory committee.

Stage Two was intended to be used when personnel are not available at Eden Bridge and/or to ease floaters into a registration/permit system. A registration/permit system is an accurate system of measuring use which incorporates a floater's log that is to be left at Eden Bridge. This stage may also incorporate a floater identification tag that can be attached to the craft and possibly floater fees to offset Smith River management costs. Stage 2 will not limit numbers of floaters, but is a compromise between landowner and floater interests.

FLOAT EXPERIENCE

Was this year your first to float down the Smith River? (Check one).

YES _____ NO _____ I'm not a floater.

If NO, how many times have you floated the Smith River? (Check one).

_____ one to three times _____ eight to twelve times

_____ four to seven times _____ over twelve times

Was your trip outfitted?

YES _____ NO _____

FLOATER FEES

When permits begin to be required on the Smith River, the Department will also implement a user fee to cover the costs of management. Such fees, if they provide enough revenue, will also lead to:

- Drinking water at Camp Baker.
- Second river ranger.
- Sale of firewood at Camp Baker.
- Improved launching points at Camp Baker.
- Garbage dumpster at Eden Bridge Take-Out.

How well do each of the following statements describe your feelings about floater fees on the Smith River? (Check below one box for each statement.)

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
I think there is a need for more management services at Camp Baker and Eden Bridge.	()	()	()	()	()
Two river rangers would help reduce the amount of littering, vandalism and trespass on the Smith River.	()	()	()	()	()
A user fee is acceptable to me as long as it goes to finance necessary management costs.	()	()	()	()	()
I am willing to assist in paying the costs of the above services through a user fee.	()	()	()	()	()
I support a fee only if additional services are provided.	()	()	()	()	()
I will go elsewhere to float if a user fee is implemented on the Smith River.	()	()	()	()	()

If all the services were provided, I would be willing to pay an additional fee per trip of (check the maximum you would be willing to pay per person.):

\$5 _____ \$10 _____ \$15 _____ \$20 _____ \$25 _____

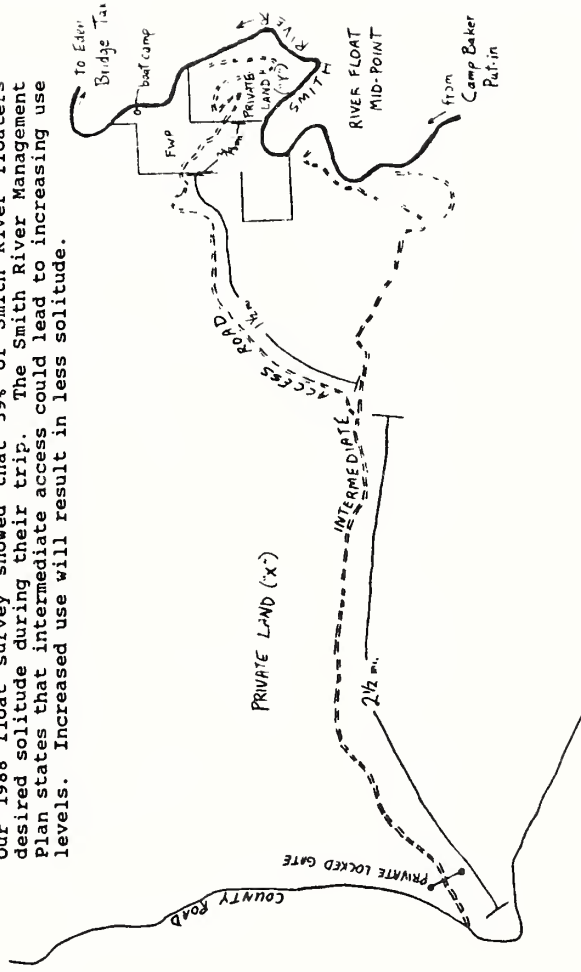
Listed below are several services for river floaters. If a \$10 per trip per person float fee were implemented what services should that fee provide? (Check the appropriate boxes.)

- () Drinking water at Camp Baker.
- () Second River Ranger.
- () Sale of firewood at Camp Baker.
- () Improved launching points at Camp Baker.
- () Garbage dumpster at Eden Bridge Take-Out.
- () Other (please describe) _____

INTERMEDIATE ACCESS

Intermediate access is defined as any vehicle access to the river at any point for float put-in/take-out other than at Camp Baker or Eden Bridge.

Our 1988 float survey showed that 39% of Smith River floaters desired solitude during their trip. The Smith River Management Plan states that intermediate access could lead to increasing use levels. Increased use will result in less solitude.



REGISTRATION OF FLOATERS

Floaters have been voluntarily registering float trips at Camp Baker. If there were a requirement to register for floats, floaters accessing the river downstream from Camp Baker could register via mail with the Department.

Also in Stage Two is a requirement to fill out a floater log. The floater log would be received with the registration packet and be mailed to the floaters or picked up at Camp Baker.

How well do each of the following statements describe your feelings about registration of floaters? (Check below one box for each statement.)

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
The current level of float- ing use makes registration now mandatory.	()	()	()	()	()
Registration of floaters would decrease problems.	()	()	()	()	()
The current voluntary registration system ad- equately controls problems.	()	()	()	()	()
It is preferable to limit recreational use rather than rely only on required registration.	()	()	()	()	()
All floaters should be required to register to float the Smith River between Camp Baker and Eden Bridge.	()	()	()	()	()

CRAFT IDENTIFICATION/PROOF OF REGISTRATION

The Management Plan's Stage Two included the option of a floater identification tag. It's been suggested that there be a system of identifying watercraft on the river to improve accountability for trespass, littering and vandalism.

How well do each of the following statements describe your feelings about craft identification? (Check below one box for each statement.)

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
It is necessary to identify individual recreationists in order to reduce inappropriate impacts on the river.	()	()	()	()	()
Because there is no means of identifying indivi- dual recreationists, floaters tend to litter or camp on private property.	()	()	()	()	()
A craft identification system would reduce littering, tres- pass and vandalism on the river.	()	()	()	()	()
Vandalism, litter and tres- passing are frequent problems on the river.	()	()	()	()	()
The only way to hold floaters accountable for littering, trespass and vandalism is with a craft identification system.	()	()	()	()	()

Listed below are several methods of craft identification/proof of registration. If an identification system was adopted, which methods do you prefer? From the list, identify your three most preferred methods using a 3 to indicate the most preferred and a 1 to indicate the least preferred.

- _____ Tag attached to the craft.
- _____ Boat decal.
- _____ Boat ID number similar to motorized watercraft.
- _____ Wallet sized card kept on person.
- _____ Other -- Please describe.

As shown on the previous page, the Department owns property on the river which has road access to another private landowner with river access. Some floaters and outfitters access the river with this road. There is concern by some that floater access at this and other mid river sites could increase use of the river.

How well do each of the following statements describe your feelings about intermediate access? (Check below one box for each statement.)

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
I would like to float the river in a shorter time span.	()	()	()	()	()
Allowing intermediate access to the river would result in a loss of solitude.	()	()	()	()	()
An intermediate access point would greatly benefit floaters.	()	()	()	()	()
There are too many people floating the river now.	()	()	()	()	()
The Department should allow access from its own property regardless of potential impacts.	()	()	()	()	()
The Department should contact landowners and ask them to voluntarily limit floater access.	()	()	()	()	()

Are there any other comments you have regarding the management of the Smith River?

Tables

Table 1. Population sizes and mail response return rates, 1990 Smith River Public Use Survey.

<u>Population</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Bad Addresses</u>	<u>Returned</u>	<u>Response Rate¹</u>
Land Owners	19	1	11	61%
Lot Owners	61	0	43	70%
Private Floaters	461	12	371	83%
Guides	24	0	20	83%
Guided Clients	25	0	17	68%
TOTAL	590	13	462	80%

¹Response rate is defined as the number of questionnaires returned divided by the net number of questionnaires delivered multiplied by 100.

Table 3. Number of times floated Smith River, by sample, 1990 Smith River Public Use Survey.

SAMPLE--> TIMES	Count Col Pct	Private Floater 1	Guided Client 2	Guide 3	Land Owner 4	Lot Owner 5	Row Total
1-3 Times	1	92 38.8	9 90.0	1 5.6	1 16.7	13 40.6	116 38.3
4-7 Times	2	66 27.8	1 10.0	1 5.6		5 15.6	73 24.1
8-12 Times	3	35 14.8		1 5.6	2 33.3	3 9.4	41 13.5
Over 12 Times	4	44 18.6		15 83.3	3 50.0	11 34.4	73 24.1
Column Total		237 78.2	10 3.3	18 5.9	6 2.0	32 10.6	303 100.0

Chi-Square D.F. Significance Min E.F. Cells with E.F. < 5
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59.31997 12 .0000 .812 12 OF 20 (60.0%)

Number of Missing Observations = 159

local	84.2	2.4	4.4	1.3	1.3	100.0
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[illegible]

Table 5. Extent to which respondents agree that the current level of floating use makes registration now mandatory, by sample, 1990 Smith River Public Use Survey.

SAMPLE-> REGSTR1	Count Col Pct	Private Floater 1	Guided Client 2	Guide 3	Land Owner 4	Lot Owner 5	Row Total
Strongly Agree	1	82 22.4	6 35.3	9 45.0	4 36.4	24 57.1	125 27.4
Agree	2	140 38.3	9 52.9	3 15.0	3 27.3	7 16.7	162 35.5
Neither	3	66 18.0	2 11.8	5 25.0	3 27.3	6 14.3	82 18.0
Disagree	4	53 14.5			1 9.1	4 9.5	58 12.7
Strongly Disagree	5	25 6.8		3 15.0		1 2.4	29 6.4
Column Total		366 80.3	17 3.7	20 4.4	11 2.4	42 9.2	456 100.0

Chi-Square	D.F.	Significance	Min E.F.	Cells with E.F.< 5
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41.97168	16	.0004	.700	13 OF 25 (52.0%)

Number of Missing Observations = 6

Table 6. Extent to which respondents agree that the current voluntary registration system adequately controls problems along the river, by sample, 1990 Smith River Public Use Survey.

SAMPLE-->	Count Col Pct	Private Floater 1	Guided Client 2	Guide 3	Land Owner 4	Lot Owner 5	Row Total
REGSTRT3							
Strongly Agree	1	29 8.0		6 30.0	1 10.0		36 8.0
Agree	2	107 29.5		1 5.0	2 20.0	9 22.0	119 26.4
Neither	3	107 29.5		4 20.0	2 20.0	5 12.2	118 26.2
Disagree	4	99 27.3	10 58.8	5 25.0	5 50.0	19 46.3	138 30.6
Strongly Disagree	5	21 5.8	7 41.2	4 20.0		8 19.5	40 8.9
Column Total		363 80.5	17 3.8	20 4.4	10 2.2	41 9.1	451 100.0
Chi-Square	D.F.	Significance		Min E.F.		Cells with E.F. < 5	
79.32787	16	.0000		.798		13 OF 25 (52.0%)	

Number of Missing Observations = 11

Table 7. Extent to which respondents agree that registration of floaters would decrease problems, by sample, 1990 Smith River Public Use Survey.

SAMPLE->	Count Col Pct	Private Floater 1	Guided Client 2	Guide 3	Land Owner 4	Lot Owner 5	Row Total
REGSTR2							
Strongly Agree	1	53 14.5	6 35.3	8 40.0	2 18.2	20 47.6	89 19.5
Agree	2	140 38.3	8 47.1	6 30.0	5 45.5	11 26.2	170 37.3
Neither	3	86 23.5	3 17.6	2 10.0	2 18.2	7 16.7	100 21.9
Disagree	4	69 18.9		3 15.0	2 18.2	4 9.5	78 17.1
Strongly Disagree	5	18 4.9		1 5.0			19 4.2
Column Total		366 80.3	17 3.7	20 4.4	11 2.4	42 9.2	456 100.0
Chi-Square	D.F.	Significance	Min E.F.	Cells with E.F.< 5			
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41.55202	16	.0005	.458	14 OF 25 (56.0%)			

Number of Missing Observations = 6

Table 8. Extent to which respondents agree that it is preferable to limit use rather than rely only on required registration, by sample, 1990 Smith River Public Use Survey.

SAMPLE->	Count Col Pct	Private Floater 1	Guided Client 2	Guide 3	Land Owner 4	Lot Owner 5	Row Total
REGSTR4							
Strongly Agree	1	31 8.7	7 41.2	4 20.0	1 9.1	14 33.3	57 12.7
Agree	2	93 26.0	10 58.8	4 20.0	3 27.3	13 31.0	123 27.5
Neither	3	63 17.6		1 5.0		6 14.3	70 15.6
Disagree	4	121 33.8		8 40.0	5 45.5	9 21.4	143 31.9
Strongly Disagree	5	50 14.0		3 15.0	2 18.2		55 12.3
Column Total		358 79.9	17 3.8	20 4.5	11 2.5	42 9.4	448 100.0

Chi-Square D.F. Significance Min E.F. Cells with E.F. < 5

60.98244 16 .0000 1.350 12 OF 25 (48.0%)

Number of Missing Observations = 14

Table 9. Attitudes of respondents toward required registration for floating the Smith River, by sample, 1990 Smith River Public Use Survey.

SAMPLE->	Count Col Pct	Private Floater 1	Guided Client 2	Guide 3	Land Owner 4	Lot Owner 5	Row Total
REGSTR5							
Strongly Agree	1	118 32.1	6 35.3	10 50.0	2 18.2	24 57.1	160 34.9
Agree	2	163 44.3	9 52.9	6 30.0	6 54.5	9 21.4	193 42.1
Neither	3	41 11.1	2 11.8	2 10.0		3 7.1	48 10.5
Disagree	4	23 6.3			3 27.3	5 11.9	31 6.8
Strongly Disagree	5	23 6.3		2 10.0		1 2.4	26 5.7
Column Total		368 80.3	17 3.7	20 4.4	11 2.4	42 9.2	458 100.0
Chi-Square	D.F.	Significance	Min E.F.	Cells with E.F.< 5			
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31.40128	16	.0120	.624	14 OF 25 (56.0%)			
Number of Missing Observations = 4							

Table 10. Extent to which respondents agree that vandalism, litter and trespass are frequent problems on the river, by sample, 1990 Smith River Public Use Survey.

SAMPLE->	Count Col Pct	Private Floater 1	Guided Client 2	Guide 3	Land Owner 4	Lot Owner 5	Row Total
CRFTID4							
Strongly Agree	1	15 4.2	3 17.6	1 5.0	1 9.1	11 27.5	31 7.0
Agree	2	44 12.4	12 70.6		5 45.5	11 27.5	72 16.2
Neither	3	115 32.3	2 11.8	4 20.0	5 45.5	10 25.0	136 30.6
Disagree	4	148 41.6		11 55.0		8 20.0	167 37.6
Strongly Disagree	5	34 9.6		4 20.0			38 8.6
Column Total		356 80.2	17 3.8	20 4.5	11 2.5	40 9.0	444 100.0

Chi-Square D.F. Significance Min E.F. Cells with E.F. < 5

107.87137 16 .0000 .768 13 OF 25 (52.0%)

Number of Missing Observations = 18

Table 11. Respondents beliefs that littering and camping on private property is due to lack of means of identification, by sample, 1990 Smith River Public Use Survey.

SAMPLE-> CRFTID2	Count Col Pct	Private Floater 1	Guided Client 2	Guide 3	Land Owner 4	Lot Owner 5	Row Total
Strongly Agree	1	13 3.6	2 11.8	1 5.0	2 18.2	15 35.7	33 7.3
Agree	2	63 17.5	12 70.6	2 10.0	4 36.4	12 28.6	93 20.6
Neither	3	83 23.0	3 17.6	5 25.0	2 18.2	8 19.0	101 22.4
Disagree	4	149 41.3		8 40.0	3 27.3	6 14.3	166 36.8
Strongly Disagree	5	53 14.7		4 20.0		1 2.4	58 12.9
Column Total		361 80.0	17 3.8	20 4.4	11 2.4	42 9.3	451 100.0

Chi-Square D.F. Significance Min E.F. Cells with E.F.< 5

105.35311 16 .0000 .805 14 OF 25 (56.0%)

Number of Missing Observations = 11

Table 12. Extent of respondent agreement that identification of individual recreationists is necessary to reduce inappropriate impacts, by sample, 1990 Smith River Public Use Survey.

SAMPLE->	Count Col Pct	Private Floater 1	Guided Client 2	Guide 3	Land Owner 4	Lot Owner 5	Row Total
CRFTID1							
Strongly Agree	1	60 16.5	5 29.4	2 10.0	2 18.2	22 53.7	91 20.1
Agree	2	116 32.0	11 64.7	4 20.0	7 63.6	11 26.8	149 33.0
Neither	3	63 17.4	1 5.9	6 30.0	1 9.1	3 7.3	74 16.4
Disagree	4	87 24.0		6 30.0	1 9.1	5 12.2	99 21.9
Strongly Disagree	5	37 10.2		2 10.0			39 8.6
Column Total		363 80.3	17 3.8	20 4.4	11 2.4	41 9.1	452 100.0

Chi-Square D.F. Significance Min E.F. Cells with E.F. < 5

 57.61312 16 .0000 .949 14 OF 25 (56.0%)

Number of Missing Observations = 10

Table 13. Extent of respondent agreement that craft identification would reduce littering, trespass and vandalism, by sample, 1990 Smith River Public Use Survey.

SAMPLE-> CRFTID3	Count Col Pct	Private Floater 1	Guided Client 2	Guide 3	Land Owner 4	Lot Owner 5	Row Total
Strongly Agree	1	39 10.8	5 29.4	3 15.0	2 18.2	16 38.1	65 14.4
Agree	2	99 27.3	10 58.8	3 15.0	4 36.4	16 38.1	132 29.2
Neither	3	81 22.4	2 11.8	4 20.0	2 18.2	4 9.5	93 20.6
Disagree	4	98 27.1		8 40.0	3 27.3	6 14.3	115 25.4
Strongly Disagree	5	45 12.4		2 10.0			47 10.4
Column Total		362 80.1	17 3.8	20 4.4	11 2.4	42 9.3	452 100.0

Chi-Square D.F. Significance Min E.F. Cells with E.F.< 5

51.62995 16 .0000 1.144 14 OF 25 (56.0%)

Number of Missing Observations = 10

Table 14. Extent of respondent agreement that a craft identification system is the only way to hold floaters accountable, by sample, 1990 Smith River Public Use Survey.

SAMPLE→	Count Col Pct	Private Floater 1	Guided Client 2	Guide 3	Land Owner 4	Lot Owner 5	Row Total
CRFTIDS							
Strongly Agree	1	28 7.7	6 35.3	1 5.0	4 36.4	17 41.5	56 12.3
Agree	2	72 19.7	8 47.1	2 10.0	3 27.3	13 31.7	98 21.6
Neither	3	83 22.7	3 17.6	2 10.0		5 12.2	93 20.5
Disagree	4	128 35.1		10 50.0	4 36.4	4 9.8	146 32.2
Strongly Disagree	5	54 14.8		5 25.0		2 4.9	61 13.4
Column Total		365 80.4	17 3.7	20 4.4	11 2.4	41 9.0	454 100.0

Chi-Square D.F. Significance Min E.F. Cells with E.F. < 5

86.00460 16 .0000 1.357 13 OF 25 (52.0%)

Number of Missing Observations = 8

Table 15. Average rank of alternative craft identification methods, by sample, 1990 Smith River Public Use Survey.

<u>Method</u>	<u>Private Floater</u>	<u>Guided Client</u>	<u>Guide</u>	<u>Land Owner</u>	<u>Lot Owner</u>
ID Tag*	1.8	1.5	1.6	0.8	1.2
Boat Decal*	1.1	1.9	1.2	1.4	1.0
Boat ID*	0.6	2.0	0.9	1.4	1.2
Wallet ID*	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.5
Other*	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.1

*Differences among groups statistically significant at $\alpha = .04$ or higher.

Table 16. Frequency of comments about Craft Identification mentioned by sample, 1990 Smith River Public Use Survey.

<u>Comment</u>	<u>Private Floater</u>	<u>Guided Client</u>	<u>Guide</u>	<u>Land Owner</u>	<u>Lot Owner</u>
Don't want any Identification system	6				1
Craft identification not practical or not needed	7			1	
Use tag system like that used in Idaho	5				
Passes issued at ranger stations	1				
ID outfitter boats	1		2		1
Permit number issued at Camp Baker	1				
Use colored flags	1				
Use number board device	1				
Use color-coded date tags	1				
Paint ID number on boat					1

Table 17. Extent of agreement that there is a need for more management services at the entry and exit points on the river, by sample, 1990 Smith River Public Use Survey.

SAMPLE->	Count Col Pct	Private Floater 1	Guided Client 2	Guide 3	Land Owner 4	Lot Owner 5	Row Total
FEES1							
Strongly Agree	1 16 12.1	30 8.3	1 5.9	5 25.0	2 22.2	16 41.0	54 12.1
Agree	2 118 26.5	90 25.0	11 64.7	5 25.0	3 33.3	9 23.1	118 26.5
Neither	3 81 18.2	62 17.2	4 23.5	5 25.0	1 11.1	9 23.1	81 18.2
Disagree	4 130 29.2	119 33.1	1 5.9	3 15.0	3 33.3	4 10.3	130 29.2
Strongly Disagree	5 62 13.9	59 16.4		2 10.0		1 2.6	62 13.9
Column Total		360 80.9	17 3.8	20 4.5	9 2.0	39 8.8	445 100.0

Chi-Square D.F. Significance Min E.F. Cells with E.F. < 5

67.11581 16 .0000 1.092 14 OF 25 (56.0%)

Number of Missing Observations = 17

Table 18. Extent of agreement that there is a need for two river rangers to control inappropriate behavior, by sample, 1990 Smith River River Public Use Survey.

SAMPLE->	Count Col Pct	Private Floater 1	Guided Client 2	Guide 3	Land Owner 4	Lot Owner 5	Row Total
FEES2							
Strongly Agree	1	60 16.7	6 35.3	4 20.0	3 30.0	13 34.2	86 19.4
Agree	2	154 42.9	11 64.7	11 55.0	5 50.0	16 42.1	197 44.4
Neither	3	60 16.7		4 20.0		5 13.2	69 15.5
Disagree	4	58 16.2			2 20.0	3 7.9	63 14.2
Strongly Disagree	5	27 7.5		1 5.0		1 2.6	29 6.5
Column Total		359 80.9	17 3.8	20 4.5	10 2.3	38 8.6	444 100.0

Chi-Square D.F. Significance Min E.F. Cells with E.F. < 5

26.52133 16 .0471 .653 14 OF 25 (56.0%)

Number of Missing Observations = 18

Table 19. Willingness of respondents to pay a fee as long as it goes to finance necessary management costs, by sample, 1990 Smith River Public Use Survey.

SAMPLE--> FEES4	Count Col Pct	Private Floater 1	Guided Client 2	Guide 3	Land Owner 4	Lot Owner 5	Row Total
Strongly Agree	1	67 18.5	1 5.9	7 36.8	1 10.0	14 35.0	90 20.1
Agree	2	174 48.1	13 76.5	10 52.6	3 30.0	17 42.5	217 48.4
Neither	3	36 9.9	3 17.6	2 10.5	4 40.0	4 10.0	49 10.9
Disagree	4	43 11.9			1 10.0	1 2.5	45 10.0
Strongly Disagree	5	42 11.6			1 10.0	4 10.0	47 10.5
Column Total		362 80.8	17 3.8	19 4.2	10 2.2	40 8.9	448 100.0

Chi-Square D.F. Significance Min E.F. Cells with E.F. < 5

33.66903 16 .0060 1.004 16 OF 25 (64.0%)

Number of Missing Observations = 14

Table 20. Extent of agreement that a user fee is acceptable as long as it goes to finance necessary management costs, by sample, 1990 Smith River Public Use Survey.

SAMPLE->	Count Col Pct	Private Floater 1	Guided Client 2	Guide 3	Land Owner 4	Lot Owner 5	Row Total
FEEES3							
Strongly Agree	1	79 21.8	1 5.9	8 40.0	1 10.0	20 48.8	109 24.2
Agree	2	185 51.0	13 76.5	12 60.0	5 50.0	17 41.5	232 51.4
Neither	3	24 6.6	3 17.6		1 10.0	1 2.4	29 6.4
Disagree	4	38 10.5			2 20.0	1 2.4	41 9.1
Strongly Disagree	5	37 10.2			1 10.0	2 4.9	40 8.9
Column Total		363 80.5	17 3.8	20 4.4	10 2.2	41 9.1	451 100.0

Chi-Square D.F. Significance Min E.F. Cells with E.F. < 5

37.59074 16 .0017 .643 15 OF 25 (60.0%)

Number of Missing Observations = 11

Table 21. Willingness of respondents to support a fee only if additional services are provided, by sample, 1990 Smith River Public Use Survey.

SAMPLE-->	Count Col Pct	Private Floater 1	Guided Client 2	Guide 3	Land Owner 4	Lot Owner 5	Row Total
FEES5							
1 Strongly Agree		34 9.6	2 11.8	4 20.0		8 20.5	48 10.9
2 Agree		116 32.6	13 76.5	8 40.0	4 40.0	12 30.8	153 34.6
3 Neither		76 21.3	2 11.8	4 20.0	2 20.0	10 25.6	94 21.3
4 Disagree		85 23.9		3 15.0	2 20.0	4 10.3	94 21.3
5 Strongly Disagree		45 12.6		1 5.0	2 20.0	5 12.8	53 12.0
Column Total		356 80.5	17 3.8	20 4.5	10 2.3	39 8.8	442 100.0

Chi-Square D.F. Significance Min E.F. Cells with E.F. < 5

27.97934 16 .0318 1.086 15 OF 25 (60.0%)

Number of Missing Observations = 20

Table 22. Extent of respondent agreement that imposition of a user fee will force them to go elsewhere to float, by sample, 1990 Smith River River Public Use Survey.

SAMPLE->	Count Col Pct	Private Floater 1	Guided Client 2	Guide 3	Land Owner 4	Lot Owner 5	Row Total
FEE\$6							
Strongly Agree	1	23 6.6		1 5.0	1 11.1	1 2.6	26 6.0
Agree	2	20 5.7				1 2.6	21 4.8
Neither	3	66 18.9	4 23.5	1 5.0	5 55.6	7 18.4	83 19.1
Disagree	4	159 45.4	9 52.9	9 45.0	3 33.3	12 31.6	192 44.2
Strongly Disagre	5	82 23.4	4 23.5	9 45.0		17 44.7	112 25.8
Column Total		350 80.6	17 3.9	20 4.6	9 2.1	38 8.8	434 100.0

Chi-Square D.F. Significance Min E.F. Cells with E.F. < 5
 ----- ----- ----- ----- -----
 27.32814 16 .0380 .435 14 OF 25 (56.0%)

Number of Missing Observations = 28

Table 23. Respondent's preference for a maximum acceptable fee (per person) to float the river, by sample, 1990 Smith River Public Use Survey.

SAMPLE->	Count Col Pct	Private Floater 1	Guided Client 2	Guide 3	Land Owner 4	Lot Owner 5	Row Total
FEETRIP							
\$5	1	143 46.0	2 12.5	9 45.0	1 16.7	9 25.0	164 42.2
\$10	2	101 32.5	5 31.3	5 25.0	3 50.0	10 27.8	124 31.9
\$15	3	16 5.1	3 18.8		1 16.7	3 8.3	23 5.9
\$20	4	11 3.5	4 25.0	1 5.0		2 5.6	18 4.6
\$25	5	21 6.8	2 12.5	5 25.0		8 22.2	36 9.3
Other amount	6	19 6.1			1 16.7	4 11.1	24 6.2
Column Total		311 79.9	16 4.1	20 5.1	6 1.5	36 9.3	389 100.0

Chi-Square	D.F.	Significance	Min E.F.	Cells with E.F.< 5
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
51.47839	20	.0001	.278	18 OF 30 (60.0%)

Number of Missing Observations = 73

Table 24. Respondent preferences for types of additional services if a fee was implemented, in percent, by sample, 1990 Smith River River Public Use Survey.

<u>Service</u>	<u>Private Floater</u>	<u>Guided Client</u>	<u>Guide</u>	<u>Land Owner</u>	<u>Lot Owner</u>
Water	32.3	35.3	30.0	9.1	37.2
Two Rangers*	50.1	82.4	80.0	54.5	67.4
Wood*	13.7	35.3	10.0	18.2	30.2
Improved Launching	25.6	17.6	20.0	9.1	23.3
Garbage dumpster	58.0	70.6	80.0	36.4	53.5
Other Services	14.8	0.0	20.0	18.2	20.9

*Differences among groups statistically significant at alpha = .04 or higher.

Table 25. Extent of agreement that respondent would prefer to float the river in a shorter period of time, by sample, 1990 Smith River Public Use Survey.

SAMPLE--> ACCESS1	Count Col Pct	Private Floater 1	Guided Client 2	Guide 3	Land Owner 4	Lot Owner 5	Row Total
Strongly Agree	1	16 4.5	1 6.3		2 20.0	5 12.8	24 5.4
Agree	2	48 13.4		5 25.0	3 30.0	8 20.5	64 14.5
Neither	3	26 7.3		2 10.0		6 15.4	34 7.7
Disagree	4	98 27.5	10 62.5	2 10.0	2 20.0	8 20.5	120 27.1
Strongly Disagree	5	169 47.3	5 31.3	11 55.0	3 30.0	12 30.8	200 45.2
Column Total		357 80.8	16 3.6	20 4.5	10 2.3	39 8.8	442 100.0

Chi-Square D.F. Significance Min E.F. Cells with E.F.< 5
 ----- --- ----- ----- -----
 35.64204 16 .0032 .543 14 OF 25 (56.0%)

Number of Missing Observations = 20

Table 26. Extent of agreement that an intermediate access would greatly benefit floaters, by sample, 1990 Smith River Public Use Survey.

SAMPLE->	Count Col Pct	Private Floater 1	Guided Client 2	Guide 3	Land Owner 4	Lot Owner 5	Row Total
ACCESS3							
Strongly Agree	1	22 6.1	1 6.3	1 5.0		2 4.9	26 5.8
Agree	2	52 14.4		2 10.0	4 36.4	10 24.4	68 15.1
Neither	3	48 13.3		2 10.0	2 18.2	8 19.5	60 13.4
Disagree	4	82 22.7	10 62.5	6 30.0	3 27.3	9 22.0	110 24.5
Strongly Disagree	5	157 43.5	5 31.3	9 45.0	2 18.2	12 29.3	185 41.2
Column Total		361 80.4	16 3.6	20 4.5	11 2.4	41 9.1	449 100.0

Chi-Square D.F. Significance Min E.F. Cells with E.F. < 5

26.96408 16 .0419 .637 14 OF 25 (56.0%)

Number of Missing Observations = 13

Table 28. Respondents' level of agreement with the statement that there are too many people floating the river now, by sample, 1990 Smith River River Public Use Survey.

SAMPLE->	Count Col Pct	Private Floater 1	Guided Client 2	Guide 3	Land Owner 4	Lot Owner 5	Row Total
ACCESS4							
Strongly Agree	1	92 25.6	6 37.5	5 27.8	3 27.3	24 58.5	130 29.1
Agree	2	113 31.4	8 50.0	4 22.2	1 9.1	8 19.5	134 30.0
Neither	3	110 30.6	2 12.5	5 27.8	4 36.4	5 12.2	126 28.3
Disagree	4	36 10.0		2 11.1	2 18.2	4 9.8	44 9.9
Strongly Disagree	5	9 2.5		2 11.1	1 9.1		12 2.7
Column Total		360 80.7	16 3.6	18 4.0	11 2.5	41 9.2	446 100.0

Chi-Square D.F. Significance Min E.F. Cells with E.F. < 5

36.44192 16 .0025 .296 14 OF 25 (56.0%)

Number of Missing Observations = 16

Table 29. Extent of agreement that DFWP should allow access across its property for intermediate access, by sample, 1990 Smith River Public Use Survey.

SAMPLE->	Count	Private	Guided	Guide	Land	Lot	Row
ACCESS5	Col Pct	Floater	Client		Owner	Owner	Total
		1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly Agree	1	13 3.6	1 6.3	2 10.5		1 2.6	17 3.8
Agree	2	29 8.0				3 7.9	32 7.2
Neither	3	44 12.2			2 18.2	3 7.9	49 11.0
Disagree	4	100 27.6	6 37.5	5 26.3	5 45.5	11 28.9	127 28.5
Strongly Disagree	5	176 48.6	9 56.3	12 63.2	4 36.4	20 52.6	221 49.6
Column		362	16	19	11	38	446
Total		81.2	3.6	4.3	2.5	8.5	100.0
Chi-Square	D.F.	Significance	Min E.F.	Cells with E.F.< 5			
-----	----	-----	-----	-----			
15.00046	16	.5246	.419	14 OF 25 (56.0%			
Number of Missing Observations = 16							

Table 30. Extent of agreement that DFWP should contact landowners and ask that they voluntarily limit floater access, by sample, 1990 Smith River Public Use Survey.

SAMPLE->	Count Col Pct	Private Floater 1	Guided Client 2	Guide 3	Land Owner 4	Lot Owner 5	Row Total
ACCESS6							
Strongly Agree	1	71 19.8	2 12.5	5 25.0	1 10.0	13 32.5	92 20.7
Agree	2	66 18.4	10 62.5	3 15.0	3 30.0	8 20.0	90 20.2
Neither	3	72 20.1	4 25.0	6 30.0		4 10.0	86 19.3
Disagree	4	89 24.8		1 5.0	5 50.0	7 17.5	102 22.9
Strongly Disagree	5	61 17.0		5 25.0	1 10.0	8 20.0	75 16.9
Column Total		359 80.7	16 3.6	20 4.5	10 2.2	40 9.0	445 100.0

Chi-Square D.F. Significance Min E.F. Cells with E.F. < 5

39.58642 16 .0009 1.685 15 OF 25 (60.0%)

Number of Missing Observations = 17

Table 31. Frequency of comments about Level of Floating Use and Use Limits mentioned by sample, by sample, 1990 Smith River Public Use Survey.

<u>Comment</u>	<u>Private Floater</u>	<u>Guided Client</u>	<u>Guide</u>	<u>Land Owner</u>	<u>Lot Owner</u>
Too crowded/ too many people	13				6
Preserve solitude	8				1
Limit number of floaters	20		1		3
Don't limit number of floaters	5				
Limit group size	2				
Registration and/or limits on use should be restricted to peak periods only	8			1	

Table 32. Frequency of comments about Registration, Fees and Regulation mentioned by sample, 1990 Smith River Public Use Survey.

<u>Comment</u>	<u>Private Floater</u>	<u>Guided Client</u>	<u>Guide</u>	<u>Land Owner</u>	<u>Lot Owner</u>
Floaters should not pay fee	18			1 ²	2
Floaters should have to register or permits should be required	12		1	2	1 ³
Floaters should pay fee	4				2
Oppose registration or permits	3				
Support fee only if necessary to keep river the way it is	5				
Out-of-state floaters should pay fee or pay more	3				
Reservation system for campsites needed	6				
No open fires or stoves only/fire pans required	6		1		
Opposed to additional regulations	6				1

²Landowners should not pay fee

³Landowners should register and pay fee

Table 33. Frequency of comments about Outfitters and Guides mentioned by sample, 1990 Smith River Public Use Survey.

<u>Comment</u>	<u>Private Floater</u>	<u>Guided Client</u>	<u>Guide</u>	<u>Land Owner</u>	<u>Lot Owner</u>
Too many outfitters/ limit, regulate or prohibit outfitters	36		4		4
Outfitters should pay fees/ should pay larger fees	16				
Outfitter groups too large/limit size of groups	8				
Outfitters grab or hog campsites	10				
Don't give outfitters any special preferences	7				
Outfitters were rude	3				
Limit outfitters to designated sites	2				
No commercial trips during low water					1
Limit number of trips by each outfitter					1
Control illegal outfitting			1		

Table 34. Frequency of comments about Access mentioned by sample, 1990 Smith River Public Use Survey.

<u>Comment</u>	<u>Private Floater</u>	<u>Guided Client</u>	<u>Guide</u>	<u>Land Owner</u>	<u>Lot Owner</u>
Intermediate or additional access undesirable	28		1	2	1
Intermediate or additional access desirable	6				1
Intermediate or additional access for emergencies only	5				1
Access upriver from Eden Bridge is desirable	8		1		
Property owners should not be limited in access from their property	2				2
Support limited or controlled intermediate access	1		1 ⁴		
Outfitters should not currently be using any intermediate access	1				
No access across private land					1

⁴Off season only

Table 35. Frequency of comments about Additional Services mentioned by sample, 1990 Smith River Public Use Survey.

<u>Comment</u>	<u>Private Floater</u>	<u>Guided Client</u>	<u>Guide</u>	<u>Land Owner</u>	<u>Lot Owner</u>
Against any more services	27		2		1
Develop more campsites	25		3		
Provide second river ranger	14			1	
Provide firewood at campsites	12		1		1
Additional toilets at campsites	6				
Provide drinking water at midpoint	3				
Provide services at midpoint	1				
Provide phone number for flow levels	1				
Provide better maps	2				
Improve campsites	2			1	
Use fees to clean up river				1	3
Support all additional services	1				
Remove fences	4				
Better signs	1				
Allow private business to provide services	3				

Table 36. Frequency of comments about Additional Services at Camp Baker mentioned by sample, 1990 Smith River Public Use Survey.

<u>Comment</u>	<u>Private Floater</u>	<u>Guided Client</u>	<u>Guide</u>	<u>Land Owner</u>	<u>Lot Owner</u>
Don't improve Camp Baker	4				
River maps available at Camp Baker	2				
Ranger at Camp Baker	2				
Provide campsites	1				
Provide dumpster	1				
Develop parking	1				
Post water level	1				

Table 37. Frequency of comments about Additional Services at Eden Bridge mentioned by sample, 1990 Smith River Public Use Survey.

<u>Comment</u>	<u>Private Floater</u>	<u>Guided Client</u>	<u>Guide</u>	<u>Land Owner</u>	<u>Lot Owner</u>
Improve takeout	3				
Provide dumpster	4				
Don't provide dumpster	2				
Improve road signing	2				
Provide campsites	1				
Provide security	1				
Provide water	1				

Table 38. Frequency of comments about Fishing mentioned by sample, 1990 Smith River Public Use Survey.

<u>Comment</u>	<u>Private Floater</u>	<u>Guided Client</u>	<u>Guide</u>	<u>Land Owner</u>	<u>Lot Owner</u>
Require barbless hooks	6				
Catch and release only	5				
Fly fishing only	2				
Maintain minimum flow	2				
Need more monitoring of fishing regulations	1				
Stock river with more fish	1				
Buy more water from Sheep Creek	1				
Fishing access between Tenderfoot and Rock Creek	1				
More fisheries research			1		
Artificial lures			1		
Single hooks			1		
Lower fish limits			1		

Table 39. Frequency of Miscellaneous Comments mentioned by sample, 1990 Smith River Public Use Survey.

<u>Comment</u>	<u>Private Floater</u>	<u>Guided Client</u>	<u>Guide</u>	<u>Land Owner</u>	<u>Lot Owner</u>
Use fee money to acquire land or easements to limit development	15		2		
River ranger does a good job	18				
Increase public education	6		1		
Don't change river setting	9				
Better identification of private lands	1				
Increase law enforcement	4		1		
Reimburse landowners	1				
Compensate landowners for assisting floaters needing help					1
Keep river wild					1
Ban ATV use in corridor		2			

